

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. II.

1847.

No. 2.

TRENTON, *January 21st*, 1847.

THE SOCIETY met in accordance with their by-laws; the PRESIDENT in the Chair: Vice Presidents VROOM and PARKER being also present.

The Corresponding Secretary laid before the Society letters from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, from the Historical Society of the University of North Carolina, from Col. ROBERT G. JOHNSON, first Vice President, stating that indisposition prevented his attendance, and from Messrs. THOMAS WARD, of N. Y., J. F. CALDWELL, of Washington City, and others, in acknowledgment of their election as corresponding or resident members.

A gratuity to the funds was acknowledged from R. T. Haines, Esq., of Elizabethtown, and various donations to the Library from individuals and Societies.

Mr. THOMAS J. STRYKER, the Treasurer, presented his annual report of receipts and expenditures, showing a balance in his hands of \$510 60, and stating that the sum of \$600 was still due from members for admission fees and annual dues.

Rev. D. V. McLEAN, Chairman of the Executive Committee, read their annual report, showing the progress of the Society during the year. Only one member had died, (Mr. A. G. Nafie, of Monmouth,) 143 Resident members, 18 Corresponding members, and 7 Honorary members had been added. Since the last annual meeting, the first volume of the Society's Collections had been published, the second was nearly ready, and three numbers of the Society's quarterly publication had been issued; but to ensure a continuance of this

publication, farther subscriptions were required. Considerable additions had been made to the Library by donations and purchases, but for want of a proper depository, a considerable number of the volumes were necessarily yet in the original boxes. The proposition submitted at the last regular meeting by Dr. LEWIS CONDUCT, of Morris, was referred to by the Committee, as follows :

“ At the late quarterly meeting of the Society, the subject of the formation of County Associations, for the purpose of collecting historical information, was presented, to some extent discussed, and was referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at the present meeting.

After giving the subject all the consideration which our time and opportunity have permitted, we are constrained to doubt the expediency or utility of organizing such associations. Our State is small, and the meetings of the State Society at no time can be so remote as to preclude the attendance of those who feel much interest in the objects of the Society. The organization of County Societies would not be likely therefore to secure the co-operation of any except such as would unite with the State Society. And when it is remembered that a large portion of them are professional men, and men who devote much time and attention to matters of Education and other public benevolent enterprises of the day, it is scarcely to be expected that they can give that *additional* time and attention necessary to sustain efficiently such associations when formed.

In most cases the time and attention devoted to the County Associations, would be so much withdrawn from the State Society, and if the attendance and interest of a large number of our active members are withdrawn from the Society, it will not be difficult to predict the effect.

But further : if such associations were formed and sustained with efficiency, there would necessarily be established County Depositories for historical collections of every character, and this would most certainly prevent further contributions to the State Society. All we would obtain would be a meagre written abstract of the information in the several county depositories.

Besides, it is believed that all the objects of such associations can be secured without them, through the agency of the members of this Society residing in the different counties. We are inviting and receiving the very same books, pamphlets and manuscripts, from all sections of our State, which would be received by the county associations, and the Executive Committee have already appointed individ-

uals in *three* counties to prepare a history of their respective counties—and it is our intention as soon as we can secure suitable persons, to make appointments for the other counties of our State. In this way we hope to be able to accomplish *essentially* all that could be accomplished by local associations, and we are therefore constrained to give our opinion against the plan.”

Rev. Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Publications, reported that the “Life of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, Major General during the Revolution,” by his grand-son, the Hon. Wm. A. Duer, would be published in a few days—forming the second volume of the Society’s Collections, uniform with the History of East Jersey. It would contain about 300 pages, be illustrated by five plates of battles, and a portrait of Lord Stirling.

The Committee expressed their obligations to Prof. Jared Sparks, an Honorary Member of the Society, for the liberal manner in which he had granted the use of the plates which illustrate the work. They also reported that in compliance with the directions of the Society, they had procured the die for the Seal of the Society, and impressions were presented for the examination of the members.

In connection with this, the Corresponding Secretary exhibited a beautifully executed drawing of the Seal, enlarged and properly emblazoned, which had been made and presented to the Society by Mr. S. ALOFSEN, of Jersey City.

The recommendations and views of the Committee were adopted, and on motion of Prof. JOHN MACLEAN, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be communicated by the Corresponding Secretary to Professor Sparks for his liberality in furnishing the Society with the plates used in illustrating the second volume of their Collections, and that a copy of the work, with other publications of the Society, be transmitted to him.

Mr. WM. B. KINNEY, from the Committee on Purchases, presented a list of various interesting works which had been secured since the last meeting.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee appointed at the last meeting to revise the Constitution and by-laws—submitted for insertion on the Journal to be acted on at the next meeting the following amendments—

“In Art. IV. of the Constitution, after the word Secretary, instead of ‘and an Executive Committee of Nine,’ insert the words ‘*and there shall be an Executive Committee composed of nine members of the Society, in addition to the above named officers who shall be*

members ex-officio.'"—And in Art. VI. instead of the words, "or the payment of thirty dollars on admission shall constitute a Life Member,"—insert "*or the payment of twenty dollars at any one time shall constitute a Life Member.*"

The amendment to the By-law offered by the Rev. D. V. McLean, at the last meeting respecting the times of meeting of the Society, was taken up.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD moved to amend the amendment proposed so as to read as follows: "Meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Thursday of January in Trenton, and on the fourth Thursday of May in Newark, and on such day of September and at such place as the Society may from time to time designate;" which was accepted by Mr. McLean and adopted by the Society. This arrangement leaves only one meeting migratory during the year, and lessens the number from four to three.

Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Nominations, submitted a report presenting favorably the names of several gentlemen as candidates for membership, who were ballotted for and elected, and farther nominations were received.

The PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. W. A. Duer, J. J. Chetwood, Dr. Cogswell, A. B. Paterson and S. G. Potts a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. STRYKER offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to invest the sum of \$500 of the money in the Treasury in stock or other securities.

After some debate the resolution was withdrawn; the opinion being generally expressed that all the funds of the Society not wanted for the current expenses should be appropriated to the purchase of books.

Hon. GARRET D. WALL, after some introductory remarks, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Society recommend to the people of New Jersey to form a Society of the Sons of New Jersey, the annual meeting of which shall be held on the anniversary of the discovery of New Jersey by Hudson, and the object of which shall be to celebrate the lives and virtues of the founders of New Jersey, and to keep in mind the great objects which they invariably had in view—the establishment of civil freedom and religious toleration.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

The hour of two o'clock P. M. having arrived, the resolutions were

laid on the table, to enable the Society to listen to the annual Address, which was delivered by the President. After which :

On motion of Hon. WM. A. DUER, Mr. PARKER, Vice President, took the chair—when the thanks of the Society were directed to be presented to Judge HORNBLOWER for his interesting address, and a copy requested for publication.

On motion of Rev. D. V. McLEAN, the Society took up the amendment to the Constitution offered by Mr. E. B. D. Ogden, at the last meeting, viz :

“The Library and depositories of the Society shall be located at ———.”

Dr. MURRAY moved to fill the blank with *Newark*.

Professor MACLEAN moved that it be filled with *Trenton*.

A long debate ensued upon the claims and advantages of the two places; and the discussion was prolonged to so late an hour that many of the members, who had attended from a distance under the expectation that the subject would be disposed of at this meeting, finding there was no prospect of a decision in time to admit of their return home, finally yielded to motion by Mr. WALL, and the question was laid upon the table by a close vote—several propositions previously made for a postponement having been lost.

At 5 o'clock the Society adjourned for dinner, and a large number of the members left the place.

At 6½ P. M. the Society again convened: the President in the Chair. The Secretaries being absent, Dr. JOHN S. CONDIT was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Judge DUER, from the Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, presented the following names:

For President—JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER.

Vice-Presidents—ROBERT G. JOHNSON,

PETER D. VROOM,

JAMES PARKER.

Corresponding Secretary—WILLIAM A. WHITEHEAD, Newark.

Recording Secretary—JOHN S. CONDIT, Newark.

Treasurer—THOMAS J. STRYKER, Trenton.

Members of the Executive Committee—Messrs. D. V. McLEAN, of Freehold; WILLIAM B. KINNEY and ARCHER GIFFORD, of Newark; NICHOLAS MURRAY, Elizabethtown; LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK, New Brunswick; JOHN MACLEAN, Princeton; STACY G. POTTS, Trenton; GEORGE W. DOANE, Burlington, and E. B. D. OGDEN, of Paterson.

On motion, these gentlemen were declared duly elected.

The President announced the Standing Committees for the year as follows :

On Publications—Messrs. Duer, Murray, Chas. King, Cooley, J. S. Condit, Wm. B. Kinney, Wm. A. Whitehead.

On Purchases—Wm. B. Kinney, J. J. Chetwood, D. V. McLean, Doane, and Mickle.

On Statistics—Wm. A. Whitehead, S. G. Potts, Bradley, J. P. Jackson, and A. Q. Keasbey.

On Nominations—Messrs. Murray, J. S. Condit, and Professor Maclean.

Bishop DOANE moved that the question of the Library location, laid upon the table during the afternoon session, be taken up, for the purpose of postponing it to the next annual meeting.

Mr. J. P. JACKSON moved that the consideration of Bishop Doane's proposition be postponed, to enable him to submit the following resolution :

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Society be held in Trenton at the expiration of a month, for the purpose of determining the location of the Library.

This resolution was lost, 20 to 18.

Bishop DOANE's proposition was then taken up.

A division of the subject was called for, whereupon the question was put—"Shall the subject of the Library location be taken up?" Carried, ayes 21, nays 17.

The President then announced the question to be on the motion to postpone the subject to the next meeting.

Mr. C. PARKER moved to adjourn. Lost.

The question was then put and carried—ayes 21, nays 19.

Judge DUER gave notice of an additional article of the Constitution to be acted on at the next meeting, as follows :

The Library and Cabinet of the Society shall be located in the city of Newark in the county of Essex.

Gen. WALL's motion relative to the establishment of a Society of the Sons of New Jersey was called up, and after some discussion, it was adopted.

Gen. Wall, Gen. Isaac Andruss and R. E. Hornor were appointed the Committee authorized by the resolution.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Newark on the fourth Thursday of May next, in accordance with the By-laws.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 21ST, 1847.

From Rev. Dr. Murray—The Inauguration Ceremonies of the Caldwell Monument at Elizabethtown, Nov. 24th, 1845.

From the Pennsylvania Historical Society—Bulletin No. 7 of the Society, containing an account of the Battle of Brandywine.

From Capt. W. C. DeHart, U. S. A.—An original MS. note of Col. F. Barber, of the Revolutionary Army, to his wife at Elizabethtown, from Verplank's Point in 1781.

From Mr. John Travers, of Paterson—Three old Manuscripts connected with the Bowne family, of Monmouth county.

From Mr. John Ford, of Newark—Daguerreotype Miniature of Gen. Lord Stirling, from an original painting in the possession of Hon. Wm. A. Duer.

From Mrs. Williamson, of Elizabethtown—Votes of the Assembly of the Province of New York from 1691 to 1743. 1 vol. fol.

From Rev. A. B. Paterson, of Princeton—Philadelphia Port Folio, 1809-1813. 11 vols.

A copy of the "Princeton Packet," Aug. 10th, 1786.

From Mr. John Rodgers, of Burlington—MS. copy of the Census of the township of Northampton, May 1709.

From Mr. Chs. D. Deshler, of New Brunswick—A volume of the New Brunswick Gazette and Weekly Monitor from July 1787 to May 1789.

The New Jersey Gazette from February 1779 to December 1779.

The New Jersey Journal from February 1782 to February 1783

From the Author—A History of the Morristown Ghost, by David Young.

From the Hist. Soc. of the University of North Carolina—First report of the Secretary of the Society.

First volume of the Society's Collections.

From Mr. Edward Harris and Dr. John Lillie—Sundry volumes, which will be specified in the next number.

MEMBERS ELECTED

JANUARY 21st, 1847.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

John R. Crane, *Elizabethtown.*Matthias W. Day, *Newark.*Charles D. Deshler, *New Brunswick.*Prof. Matthew B. Hope, *Princeton.*Rev. James M. Hunting, *Westfield.*Rolph Marsh, *Rahway.*Charles G. McChesney, *Trenton.*Rev. Joseph M. Ogden, *Chatham.*William Pierson, M. D., *Orange.*Edward Sanderson, *Elizabethtown.*Thomas H. Stephens, *Newark.*Cornelius S. Stryker, *Blawenburgh.*Jacob Van Arsdale, *Newark.*William Nelson Wood, *Morristown.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., *New York.*Asher B. Durand, *New York.*Rev. John McDowell, D. D., *Philadelphia.* Rev. Wm. A. McDowell, D. D., *Phila.*J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq., *New York.*

SECOND ANNUAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JANUARY 21st, 1847.

BY

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY, AND FELLOW CITIZENS :

HONORED as I have been with the Presidency of this Society, from its organization to the present time, I deeply feel the obligation that rests upon me, to bear some part in the labors and researches which the successful prosecution of its noble object demands from each of its members, and without which, its proceedings and results must fail to be interesting or useful.

When designated by your Executive Committee to deliver the annual address, it was this sense of obligation that restrained me from promptly, but respectfully, declining the offer, and earnestly requesting that body to confer the honor upon some individual whose services could be more confidently relied upon ; whose better qualifications and readier pen would assure the Society of an address worthy the occasion, and in keeping with the eloquent essay to which we listened with so much delight and instruction at our last annual meeting, from a most valuable and highly distinguished member of this Society.*

More, then, gentlemen, from a sense of duty than from any hope of meeting your expectations, or of contributing to the interest of the occasion, I have, amid the pressure of other engagements, thrown together some general remarks upon the object and design of this Society, which I am conscious will afford you better evidence of my desire to be useful, than of my ability to be so.

We have associated for the praiseworthy and patriotic purpose of gathering up the scattered fragments of the history of our beloved state. Limited and comparatively small as we are in territory, yet our annals, if properly made up, would furnish to ourselves, to our children and to the world, a record of incidents and events of no

* Bishop Doane.

ordinary interest—a record upon which the wise and the good, the statesmen and the scholar, the patriot and the soldier, the philanthropist, and the enlightened freeman of the present and of future generations could not fail to fasten with intense interest; a record from which they would read lessons of instruction, and be prompted to imitate the bright example of our fathers in all that by which they contributed to our improvement as a people, our freedom and independence as a commonwealth, and our industrious, enterprising, moral and religious character as a community.

We think we hazard nothing in saying that the literary, moral, religious and political history of our state, faithfully and impartially written, from the day that civilized man first trod upon its soil, to the present moment, would furnish a record teeming with the most interesting incidents, developing the energy, the perseverance, and the endurance of our first settlers; illustrating the force of truth, the happy influence of christian civilization and religious liberty, and the beneficial effects of peaceful habits, honest industry, simplicity of manners and love of country.

There are several states, now members of the great American Union, far outstripping us in extent of territory and in population, who had their commencement within the memory of many of us now here. They are great and mighty commonwealths, and now exercising a vast influence in the councils of the nation, and destined to exercise a vastly greater amount of influence on the future destinies of this great continent. But what constitutes their histories, considered as separate, independent states? They may be written in a single page. The first adventurers within the dark forest, that a few years ago almost shut out the light of the sun and the rains of heaven from the rich soil that now buds and blossoms beneath their feet, were indeed bold and enterprising men. But who were they? In writing the history of our fathers we shall give the history of theirs. If no faithful records of the first settlements and the subsequent growth and progress of New Jersey and of the other Atlantic States should be preserved and handed down to posterity, the inhabitants of the new states and their children after them, like ourselves, will be a people without any history, save such as tradition in its uncertain, romantic and fabled forms may transmit for future ages. We owe it, then, not only to ourselves, but to the whole American family, and especially to those who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, descendants of our common ancestors, who now densely populate the Western States, to write, and with great care and strict partiality

preserve our colonial history, as well as all that relates to our Revolutionary struggle and success. Such a history will be dear to the children and descendents of Jerseymen, who, though they now live and were born in far distant states, will never forget the land of their fathers; and whose children after them to the latest generations will ever be proud to say, *we hail from noble, generous, enlightened and patriotic little Jersey.*

We have abundant and valuable materials, if we do not now lose them by delay, for an interesting history of our State. When the first colonies came to this country, it was almost *terra incognita*, and even the first settlers upon Jersey soil, had almost every thing to encounter and to accomplish. They had aboriginal titles to extinguish and *Lordly* proprietors to conciliate. They were freemen and republicans in heart and soul, but they had to learn what it was to be *freemen and republicans* in life and practice; and, after all, our fathers had to fight for *liberty and independence*. Not so with those who have gone out from us, and from others of the old states to occupy our western lands. With the exception of a very few of our oldest settlements in the west, our emigrating brethren had but to cut down the forests and establish themselves in peace upon a fertile soil, already acquired for their use by the wisdom and the prowess of their fathers. They no doubt suffered privations and endured hardships; but they had no *liberty* to achieve—no *independence* to establish—no simple-hearted, plain, republican principles to learn. They went from us, richly laden with all their blessings; they went there not to *fight* their way to *liberty, independence and peace*, but to enjoy the rich inheritance which had been purchased for them by the toil, the sufferings, and the blood of their fathers.

But New Jersey, small as she is in territory, and comparatively unimportant as she may be in the councils of the nation, holds a most important rank in the history of our common country. To collect, arrange, record and perpetuate the varied and rich materials of that history, is the imperative duty of Jerseymen. We owe it to the memory of our fathers, who while a feeble colony thinly scattered along our sea-coast, on the banks of our streams, and among our valleys, and our mountain passes, every where brought with them and deeply planted in New Jersey soil the seeds of human freedom, of civil and religious liberty, of human rights and manly independence; who amid all their trials and privations, their conflicts with proprietary and regal power, never failed to cherish and sustain the springing plants of liberty, until its roots had struck so deep in Jersey soil,

and taken so firm a hold upon the hearts of Jerseymen, that when the struggles came, and the storms of despotic power poured their chilling and destructive blasts over our land, the *tree of liberty* stood unshaken upon our soil; outlived the storms of war, and when victory and independence were proclaimed, burst out in green and luxuriant foliage, extending its spreading branches over the whole land; and has ever since been our shade and protection from the withering influence of political ambition and the assaults of despotic power.

We would make no disparaging remarks; no odious comparisons, nor pluck one leaf from the chaplet of any one of the good old thirteen; we will cheerfully accord to the noble old Bay State the proud distinction of having had in her metropolis the cradle of liberty. Wherever liberty was born, we admit it was cradled in Boston. They nursed it faithfully in its infancy, and have never deserted it in its manhood. But after all, I claim the privilege, *as a Jerseyman, born upon its soil, and almost coeval in my nativity with the birth-day of its independence*, I claim the privilege of saying, that no State in the old confederation did more, sacrificed more, suffered more for the achievement of our liberties and the establishment of our national independence than did the State of New Jersey; and to the history of no State in the Union will the heart of patriotism, the friends of human liberty, the admirers of generous and noble deeds of valor, turn with more interest, admiration and gratitude, than to that of New Jersey, if truthfully, impartially and fully written.

The page that shall faithfully record the names, the virtues, the simplicity of character, the singleness and fixedness of purpose; the integrity, the public spirit, the dangers, toils and privations of the early settlers of this colony, and of those who succeeded them down to the period of our revolution, will exhibit to the world a redeeming feature in the character and history of human affairs. And when the eyes of the reader shall rest upon that page, in which shall be recorded the gratifying fact, that not a spot of Jersey soil was ever stained with the blood of a red man, for the purpose of robbing him of his inheritance; and when he shall compare that record with what his ears have heard and his eyes have seen in the more recent history of our own country, a feeling of surprise and admiration must swell his bosom, if that bosom is at all susceptible to the claims of humanity, the sympathies of benevolence, or the stern, uncompromising justice of Heaven.

The fact to which I have just alluded, I cannot vouch for from my own knowledge of our early history. But it is accordant with what

might be expected under the influence and administration of men, whose hearts were warm with christian sympathy and imbued with sentiments of humanity and justice, as well as burning with the love of human freedom. The early settlers in their truly eloquent, argumentative and effectual appeal to the Duke of York, through the Commissioners appointed by him on the subject of imposts claimed by the Governor of New York, *disclaimed*, in the most unqualified manner, any *title* to the soil under the Royal grant. They say in that memorable document, in the quaint and courtly language of that period, "*under favour*, we buy nothing of the Duke but the right of undisturbed colonizing," with the privilege of self-government; subject only to the restrictions and limitations contained in the King's grant to the Duke. They say "the soil is none of his—'tis the natives by the *jus gentium*," and they add, "it would be but ill argument to convert to christianity, to *expell*, instead of *purchasing*, them out of their country. If then, (they continued,) the country be theirs, (the natives,) it is not the Dukes; he cannot sell it; and we have purchased from him only the right of *colonizing* and of having a government." Throughout the whole of that noble, independent and manly document, the title of the Indian to the land on which they trod was fully admitted, and the remonstrants claimed none but what they had *bought* of him. But, however the fact may be, I heard and listened to its announcement with emotions I cannot now describe, as it flowed with touching pathos from the lips of one whose eloquence has oft resounded through the legislative and judicial halls of this State, and in the Senate chamber of the nation; whose memory is dear to every true hearted Jerseyman, but whose voice is now hushed in death. The name of *Samuel L. Southard*, I am persuaded, is good authority for a fact so interesting in the history of our State, and so gratifying to the heart of every Jerseyman; especially when it was announced by the eloquent orator in the capital of his native State on one of those public occasions when he never failed to instruct and delight his audience.

Too long, indeed, have we delayed the formation of this Society, when we have waited until the grave has closed upon him whose name I have just mentioned; and may I not, in this connection, be permitted also to regret that a Stockton, a Williamson and a Ewing, with many other illustrious and distinguished Jerseymen, once our cotemporaries and our friends, are *not here* to mingle with us in these pleasant and patriotic pursuits, to aid and encourage us in our labors, and to guide us by their wisdom, experience and learning.

We owe a faithful and persevering discharge of the duties we have

associated to perform to the memory of those Jerseymen who lived and died before we came upon the stage of action. Their public lives; their services in the Councils of the State; their patriotism and devotion to the public good; to the public liberties; to the public peace and security; to the prosperity of the commonwealth, and the best good of their fellow-citizens in their private and in their political relations—all demand our admiration and our thanks. We owe it to their memories to make a faithful record of their public acts; and we owe it to ourselves as affording to us and to our children a bright example, under the happy influence of which we and they may learn lessons of wisdom and patriotism, and be prompted to emulate their virtues.

I know not how it is with others, but I cannot for a moment recur in memory to the days of a Livingston, a Witherspoon, a Stockton, a Paterson; to the period in the past when the Ogdens, the Daytons, the Clarks, the Condicts and the Kitchells, to name no more of those departed sages, were our public guardians, counsellors and legislators, without emotions that I can neither repress nor define.

I am one, perhaps, among a very few in this audience, whose earliest recollections reach back to the period to which I have alluded. Yes, there are but very few here over whose head so many winters have shed their snows and sent their chilling blasts as mine; but there are some associated with us, though perhaps not now present, who not only remember what was told them in their childhood, but were contemporary in life and public action with those patriot sages, who controlled our affairs and guided our councils in the times that tried men's souls; in the struggle for liberty and independence, and in the infancy of this little, early born republic. Yes, it is no uninteresting fact, in the estimation of every true hearted Jerseyman, that New Jersey should so soon have entered the circle of political sisterhood, which now embraces so many republics composing the great American family of independent and sovereign States.*

In her aspirations for liberty and independence, New Jersey could not wait the action of the Federal Congress, but on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1776, two days before the American Declaration of Independence, declared "all civil authority under the King *at an end in this colony*;" and adopted a form of government, deriving all political authority directly from the people.

* Only three States preceded her in adopting independent systems of government—New Hampshire on January 5th; South Carolina on March 24th; and Virginia on June 29th.

That instrument *in extenso* not only with the honored names of Tucker and of Paterson, the President and Secretary, but with the name of every member of that high souled and patriot body by whom it was adopted, must ever adorn our history and constitute one of its brightest pages. The men of those days had higher aims and more exalted patriotism than many who now claim and enjoy the confidence of their fellow-citizens. Their time and their talents, and I may add their property too, were devoted to their country with little or no pecuniary compensation. They had not learned the base and profligate lesson that "*to the victors belong the spoils.*" They had not then a marbled palace at Washington to tempt their cupidity, nor senatorial chambers to excite their ambition. They saw not in prospect an overflowing fountain of Executive patronage pouring out its honors and emoluments to corrupt their integrity and reward their subserviency. No; with elbows out at their sleeves, and patches upon their garments; with their wallets upon their shoulders, and with their staffs in their hands, they itinerated from village to village in search of a place, when beyond the *reach*, if not the *sound*, of the enemy's cannon, they could deliberate and legislate for liberty and their country and their country's good. Ambition, except that of serving their country and securing its liberties, was a stranger to their bosoms, and pecuniary emoluments, beyond a few ragged, depreciated continental or Jersey bills, never entered their heads. They asked not *gold and silver* for their services, either in the halls of legislation or on the field of battle. It was *freedom* for which they toiled, and not for office, power or gold. They won the prize, and then, dropping their mantles on us, left us to enjoy, preserve and perpetuate the precious boon.

But it is not only in the various incidents of our early settlements; the titles to our lands; the formation of our towns and counties; our early municipal regulations; the changing scenes and events of our colonial and dependent governments; nor yet in the wise legislation, the prudent counsels, nor the self-denying patriotism of those who conducted our affairs before and immediately after our revolutionary struggle, that we find materials for the pen of history. Our field of science and literature have not been barren. From an early period in her colonial history down to the present day, New Jersey has had her share of talents. The pulpit, the bench, the bar, bear ample testimony to this remark; while our colleges and seats of learning for (now) near a century past, have shed their irradiating beams not only over our own little Jersey, but throughout the length and breadth of the American Republic.

This is not the time nor the place to make a record of those names of the dead and the living, whose celebrity and fame belong to New Jersey; who in all the departments of government and science, of learning and religion, have shed a lustre on the land of their nativity, the lights of which will go out only with the last vestiges of time. To the pen of the faithful biographer and historian I must leave the pleasant task of recording the names and the services of those Jersey-men, who by their learning and their talents in the halls of science, in the councils of the State, in the sacred desk, and in the temples of justice, have shed honor upon their native State and rendered themselves dear to her memory.

But there is another theme which must occupy a large space in the history of New Jersey, whenever it is written with the pen of truth and patriotism. It is not only the story of battles fought upon her soil in the revolutionary struggle. In those battles the brave soldiers of the American army, and the volunteer citizens of other States, bore their several parts with undaunted courage; and many of them mingled their blood on New Jersey soil with that which flowed from the veins of New Jersey's sons. *Honor to the brave* of every name and nation when human *liberty* is the cause of war. No, it is not the part we bore, nor the battles fought within our lines in defence of American liberty, and the establishment of American independence, to which I would specially direct the attention of him who shall write the history of New Jersey. Already has the American historian recorded all perhaps we shall ever know of those bloody and memorable battles. But New Jersey has had her soldiers as well as her statesmen; her generals as well as her scholars and her divines. Historians of New Jersey forget not the native born soldiers of the revolution; nor those who have since that period been a credit and an honor by their valour and their virtues to the name and the character of Jersey-men.

Gentlemen, I have detained you too long. We are here reaping the blessed fruits of those various incidents and facts that go to make up all the history of New Jersey. Providence has cast our lot in a pleasant place: we have a goodly inheritance and a free government; *esto perpetua.*

NEWARK, *May 27th*, 1847.

THE SOCIETY met at 10 o'clock, A. M.; the President in the Chair, assisted by Vice Presidents JOHNSON and PARKER.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Corresponding Secretary read letters from the Hon. HORATIO J. COX, of Ohio, Rev. JOHN McDOWELL, D. D., and Rev. WILLIAM A. McDOWELL, D. D., of Philadelphia, the Hon. J. PHILIPS PHOENIX and Rev. JAS. W. ALEXANDER, D. D., of New York, in acknowledgment of their election as corresponding members;—and communications from Professor Sparks, Rev. Dr. Lindsley, of Tennessee, John Cadwalader, Esq., of Phila., Major James D. Graham, U. S. A., Messrs. A. B. Thompson, Wm. C. Gilman and O. W. Morris, of New York, the Historical Societies of Kentucky, Maryland and Maine; the Amer. Antiquarian Society, Amer. Phil. Society, Judge Duer and others, were either read or laid before the Society, referring to its proceedings and interests.

The letter of Judge DUER conveyed to the Society the gratifying information that a large number of interesting papers belonging to Lord Stirling, of dates during the war of 1755, while he was attached to the army under General Shirley, had recently been discovered in New York, and that a synopsis of them could be obtained for the Society with the view of securing copies of such as it might be considered advisable to add to those already in its possession. The subject matter of this letter was referred to the Committee on Publication to be reported on hereafter.

The letter of Mr. A. B. THOMPSON, accompanied a MS. Diary, kept by Mr. Samuel Baldwin, of Newark, from March 20th to April 20th, 1780, at Charleston, S. C., during the siege of the British; and gave several interesting incidents in the life of Mr. Baldwin, still living at a very advanced age.

From Mr. J. KEARNY WARREN, of New York, was received the Original Draft, on parchment, of the "Fundamental Constitutions" prepared by the Twenty-four Proprietaries and sent out in 1683, by

Dep. Gov. Lawrie, for the acceptance of the people of the province ; but which they declined—preferring the original code or “Concessions” of Lords Berkely and Carteret. Both these interesting documents, the latter being already in the possession of the Society—a roll of parchment of nine or ten feet in length and bearing the signatures of the grantors—were exhibited at the meeting.

The tasteful, well executed drawing of the Seal of the Society, on a large scale and properly emblazoned, which was exhibited in an unfinished state at the last meeting, was also presented to the Society complete and handsomely framed.

The Corresponding Secretary also reported upon the condition of the Books and Manuscripts in his possession ;—that they were increasing in number—although not as rapidly as would probably be the case when the Society should select a permanent location for the Library and place it under the charge of some capable and willing member who could give to it the requisite attention. He laid upon the table four volumes of Manuscripts exhibiting the plan adopted for the permanent arrangement and preservation of such as might be presented to the Society. Two of them being the papers of Governor Lewis Morris and Chief Justice R. H. Morris, received at a former meeting from Lieut. C. S. Boggs, U. S. N. He also presented for the examination of the members two volumes of MSS, from his own library, illustrating the history of the State, and particularly that of its ancient capital—Perth Amboy.

Mr. L. D. BALDWIN presented an interesting MS. Journal of his grandfather, Major (afterward General) William Gould, (of Caldwell, Essex County,) during, what is generally known as, the “Whisky Insurrection of 1794,” giving all the brigade and regimental orders on the expedition under Major General Dayton. On the fly leaf of the book was a song written by Governor Howell of New Jersey—which Col. Johnson, the Vice President, in common with other venerable members of the Society, recollected having heard frequently sung at the time—with the view of inspiring the young recruits from New Jersey.

Col. JOHNSON presented a Translation of the Swedish Records of “a new Church Book for the Church of Penn’s Neck”—giving an account of the Swedish Mission at that place subsequent to 1750 ; and also a Translation of the Record of the Marriages and Baptisms in the parish—constituting an interesting addition to valuable translations previously received from the same gentleman—illustrating the history of the Swedes in New Jersey.

The Recording Secretary, Dr. J. S. CONDIT, presented, in behalf of Mr. A. H. Schuyler, an original Portrait of Colonel PETER SCHUYLER, whose name is so intimately connected with the history of New Jersey during the French and English Wars on this continent—which excited much interest; and on motion of CHARLES KING, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Arent H. Schuyler, of Hudson County, for the portrait of his distinguished ancestor, Colonel Peter Schuyler, placed by him at its disposal.

Rev. D. V. McLEAN, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported the receipt of various donations from Monmouth Co.; among them being one of the Massachusetts “Pine Tree Shillings,” coined by order of the Province in 1652, received from Mr. Jas. J. Conover.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Publications, made a report in relation to the publication of the second volume of the Society’s Collections since the last meeting, expressing the hope that all the members would supply themselves with copies, and use their influence to extend its sale. The Committee also represented that they had matter on hand sufficient for another volume of Collections, consisting of original papers read before the Society, and original documents of considerable antiquity, the publication of which would be highly interesting to the public.

In relation to the *Quarterly Publication* of the Proceedings, the report stated that they had been “brought down to the meeting at Elizabethtown in November last, and the numbers together form a volume of 200 pages. The addresses, correspondence, and papers are all highly valuable, and their publication in this form, the Committee believe, has exerted an important influence on the Society. But a great increase of subscribers is actually necessary to sustain it.

On the motion of Rev. Mr. McLEAN, it was

Resolved, That the Quarterly Publications of the proceedings of the Society be continued, and that the members generally are invited and expected to act as Agents in extending its circulation.

Mr. KINNEY, Chairman of the Committee on Purchases, reported, that since the last meeting more than forty works, comprising about ninety volumes, had been procured, all of them desirable additions to the library. Many of them were enumerated, and the Committee took the opportunity “to suggest that the members would do well to inform them of any rare historical works, old manuscripts or newspapers still existing within their knowledge. The collection of these precious relicts of the past, it would be remembered, was one of the chief objects of the Society.”

Mr. W. M. A. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee appointed to memorialize the legislature in relation to the obtainment of information respecting the Colonial Documents in Great Britain, &c., reported that the application had been unsuccessful, and the Committee prayed to be discharged from the further prosecution of the subject before the legislature. The report gave a detailed statement of the steps taken since 1843 to enlist the State in the enterprise, and concluded with some recommendations for the obtainment of the end in view through private enterprise, which, on motion of Mr. W., were laid temporarily on the table.

The next business in order being the Amendment to article IV. of the Constitution proposed at the last meeting, changing the formation of the Executive Committee, by making all the officers ex-officio members :—

The Rev. Mr. McLEAN moved to amend it, by applying the alteration only to the President and Secretaries. The Chair (Mr. PARKER) decided that the amendment was not in order, 'that the proposed alteration having been reduced to writing and entered upon the minutes, to be acted on at the present meeting, must come up as so recorded and be disposed of without amendment.'

After some debate, in which the opinion of the Chair was supported by Messrs. Chetwood, and Lewis Condict, Judge Randolph, Mr. Bradley, and others; and opposed by Messrs. Dr. Murray, Jas. G. King, Whitehead, and Prof. Crosby—on the ground that the action of the Society on other occasions had been different, and that such a decision would have a tendency to embarrass their proceedings; an appeal was taken and the decision of the Chair sustained. The question being then taken on the proposed amendment it was lost; so that the fourth Article remains unaltered.

An amendment to the sixth Article, changing the terms of life membership was unanimously adopted, so that it now reads, "on the payment of twenty dollars at any one time," instead of *thirty dollars on admission* as it stood before.

The additional article to the Constitution—proposed at the last regular meeting by JUDGE DUER, in conformity with the rule, viz :

"The Library and Cabinet of the Society shall be located in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex," was then taken up.

Mr. J. J. CHETWOOD, in consequence of the absence of nearly all the members from the southern portion of the State, and particularly

from Trenton, moved that the consideration of the amendment be postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. O. S. HALSTED, JR., moved to amend the motion of Mr. Chetwood by postponing the subject until the next annual meeting. After considerable discussion, on motion of Judge HORNBLOWER, the whole subject was laid on the table.

Dr. L. A. SMITH proposed New Brunswick as the place at which to hold the next meeting. Professor CROSBY proposed as an amendment to meet on Wednesday, the 15th September, at Freehold.

At this stage of the proceedings, business was suspended, to hear a paper read by the Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D., "On the Rise and Progress of the Theological Seminary at Princeton."*

On its conclusion, on motion of Rev. Mr. McLEAN,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Rev. Dr. Miller for the interesting Historical Sketch just read by him, and that he be respectfully requested to submit a copy for the disposal of the Society.*

Professor CROSBY's amendment to Dr. Smith's resolution was then taken up and adopted, and the question being on the resolution itself, it was passed, as follows:

Resolved, That the September meeting of the Society be held on Wednesday, the 15th day of the month, at Freehold, in the County of Monmouth.

Messrs. S. Mairs, B. S. Randolph, and A. C. McLean was appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. HORNER submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That no expenditure of money belonging to this Society shall be made exceeding sixty dollars, without a vote of said Society sanctioning said expenditure"—which, after some remarks, was laid upon the table.

Professor CROSBY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That when the Society shall adjourn, it shall adjourn to meet in New Brunswick on Friday, the 25th day of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the subject of the location of the Library and Cabinet of the Society shall be the first business in order at that meeting.

Resolved, That in the usual notice of the meeting given by the Secretary, the special object of the adjourned meeting shall be stated.

* The venerable author has promptly complied with this request, and a copy of his valuable paper is now deposited in the archives of the Society for future publication—which is unavoidably deferred on account of its great length and previous claims upon the pages of this Journal.

After some debate, the resolution was adopted, 23 to 10—and Messrs. Crosby, Kirkpatrick and Proudfit, were appointed a Committee to make arrangements for the meeting.

The Preamble and Resolution submitted by the Committee on the Colonial Records, were then adopted as follows :

WHEREAS, it is highly important that definite information should be obtained respecting the documents in the English Archives which refer to New Jersey—

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed, authorised, in behalf of the Society to obtain subscriptions from members and others interested in the history of the State towards a fund to be extended in obtaining an Analytical List or Index to the said documents, to be deposited in the Library of the Society—and that the said Committee, so soon as an adequate fund is created, adopt such measures as they may deem advisable to secure said List or Index and such other information in relation to the papers as may be of service to the Society or individuals.

The Chair appointed as the Committee, Messrs. W. A. Whitehead of Newark, and C. King of Elizabethtown, Professor Maclean of Princeton, Bishop Doane of Burlington, Rev. Mr. McLean of Freehold, Messrs. Mickle of Camden, and R. P. Thompson of Salem.

After some remarks from Judge ROBESON of Belvidere, and Judge DICKERSON—a motion was made by the latter, to reconsider the resolution which had been adopted to hold an adjourned meeting at New Brunswick. On a division the motion was lost.

The Society then adjourned to meet at New Brunswick on the 25th of June.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, May 27th, 1847.

TO PROFESSOR SPARKS.

NEWARK, July 27th, 1847.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society on the 21st instant, a resolution was unanimously adopted, directing me to convey to you the thanks of the Society for your liberality in placing at their disposal the plates used in the illustration of the *Life of Lord Stirling* by Judge Duer.

From the interest which it is well known you take in every enterprise calculated to shed additional light upon our past history, it was presumed that your co-operation to some extent in furthering the designs of the Society would be freely extended, but your generous proposal, with which the Society was made acquainted through the Committee on Publications, exceeded all reasonable expectations. It affords me great pleasure, therefore, to transmit to you the thanks of the Society, as my connection with the Committee made me fully aware of the liberality which prompted them.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

Corresponding Secretary.

Prof. JARED SPARKS, LL. D., Salem, Mass.

FROM PROFESSOR SPARKS.

SALEM, MASS., Feb. 2d, 1847.

DEAR SIR,

I have received your favor of the 27th ultimo, and cannot but be gratified with the compliment of your Historical Society in awarding to me a copy of their publications. I shall regard it not more as a memento of the Society's liberality, than as a valuable addition to my historical library. The first volume, which is all that I have seen, is a rich contribution to the literature of the country.

I have read the account of the last meeting of the Society, as published in the newspapers. I hope the harmony of their operations will not be disturbed by their difference of opinion about the location of the library. In fact I think the main strength of our historical societies should be laid out in new publications. These may be read by the whole world, where a library can be accessible to a few individuals only; except in large cities, and even there libraries are formed by other institutions. The Massachusetts Historical Society have published twenty-nine volumes, and have gone steadily on publishing a volume once in about two years. An opportunity is thus afforded for putting in print many interesting matters, which would not be suited for separate publications, and they are distributed through the hands of the Society's members, as well as through the booksellers to the public generally.

I am, dear sir, with much respect and regard,

Your obedient servant,

JARED SPARKS.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq.

FROM HON. WM. A. DUER.

MORRISTOWN, April 29th, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have just received a letter from General P. M. Wetmore, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. Historical Society, containing the *provoking* information of the discovery of additional "Stirling Papers"—enough to form *two* or *three* volumes—among which are many letters of interest connected with the old French war, in which, as he says, "Mr. Alexander, as aid to General Shirley, appears to have been the moving spirit." There is also his letter-book, containing letters addressed to Shirley, Morris, Gov. Pownall, Robert Livingston, Gov. Dinwiddie, P. V. B. Livingston, Francis Lewis and others; comprising interesting extracts of the operations of the British Army against the French in 1755; the original minutes of the examination of Shirley's army accounts—a copy of a memorial to the Governor of New York, containing a review of the state of the lands in that Province—appended to which is a note in the handwriting of *James Alexander*, of the date of May 6, 1752, as follows: "It is now 20 years since I delivered the above memorial to Col. Cosby, soon after his arrival. I doubt if ever he read it." Besides a number of private letters, &c., &c.

A competent person is employed in arranging the papers in chronological order, and it is intended to take the former volumes to pieces and re-construct the whole in a proper manner. I am promised a synopsis of what they contain, of which, upon receiving it, I will immediately send you a copy. I think it would be desirable to have the newly discovered papers copied, with a view to the publication of another volume by our Society. They will certainly form a proper supplement to the Life.

I remain, my dear sir, very sincerely and faithfully yours,

W. A. DUER.

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec. of the N. J. Hist. Soc.

DIARY OF EVENTS

IN CHARLESTON, S. C., FROM MARCH 20TH TO APRIL 20TH, 1780.

BY SAMUEL BALDWIN.

[This Journal, written by Mr. SAMUEL BALDWIN, of Newark, N. J., during an attack by the British Army on Charleston, S. C., A. D. 1780, was presented by him to a relative some time since, as a testimonial of friendship and affection. It appears to the present owner that the New Jersey Historical Society is the proper depository of such a record, and he has therefore been permitted by Mr. Baldwin to present the manuscript to the Society, for such a use as it may determine.]

The author was born in Newark, N. J., A. D. 1754; graduated at the College of New Jersey A. D. 1770, and resided at Charleston, South Carolina, at the period described in his Journal, bearing arms with his fellow citizens during the attack upon that place.

Mr. Baldwin has always been a person of retiring habits and pursuits, and he does not profess to have been a prominent actor in the scenes of the Revolution, or in subsequent events. His modesty would naturally undervalue any meritorious services which he may have performed, but there are many reminiscences of his life which from his cultivated mind and respectable associations, are very interesting, and it is to be regretted that he has not committed more to writing. His extreme age, verging to a century, must now forbid the fatigue of such a task.

Mr. Baldwin, after he left College, at the age of sixteen, was appointed Usher in a school at Elizabethtown. Alexander Hamilton, then a lad from the West Indies, was among his pupils, and Mr. B. speaks of him as a remarkably sprightly boy, and thinks from his familiarity with the classics, that he had received good instruction in the languages before he came to this country.

Mr. Baldwin was in Philadelphia when the Declaration of Independence was declared, and heard that instrument when it was first read in the State House.

The death of a brother at the South induced Mr. Baldwin to visit South Carolina, and while there he opened a school at Charleston. He knew many whose children and grand-children have been of late years distinguished in the councils of the nation. With Col. Hayne,

whose execution by the British during the Revolution so greatly excited the sympathy and indignation of the American people, he was well acquainted, and had visited him at his plantatin.

It is mentioned in Marshall's *Life of Washington*, that Mr. Burke, of South Carolina, published a pamphlet in opposition to the Society of the Cincinnati, soon after it was formed—it having in his opinion some aristocratic features inconsistent with our republican institutions; the subject having been mentioned to Mr. Baldwin, he remembered it perfectly well, and said that the printer being an acquaintance of his, requested him to correct the sheets for the press, which he did.

After the capture of Charleston, Mr. Baldwin was a prisoner in the hands of the British. They ordered him to take the oath of allegiance to Great Britain, or retire into the country. He left Charleston in consequence, but afterwards resumed his residence there, pursuing his avocation as teacher for several years.

It is gratifying to perceive from the expressions in his *Journal* and from his present feelings, that he sympathized fully with countrymen in their struggle for independence. For many years Mr. Baldwin has resided in his native town retired from the duties of active life, and by his pure and blameless character, and upright walk and conversation, he commands the esteem and veneration of all who know him.]

A. B. THOMPSON.

NEW YORK, *April*, 1847.

CHARLESOWN, 1780.

Monday, March 20th—The English ships came over the bar without meeting with any accidents. This was early in the morning. With the evening tide a 64 gun ship came safely over, contrary to the expectations of every body, as there was a general and fixed persuasion, founded on the declaration of all the pilots and others who were acquainted with the channel, that the water was so shallow that such a large ship could not possibly get over. The naval force of the enemy was now become so superior that it was thought our shipping could not be able to withstand them. Late on Monday evening Gen'l Lincoln went down to Fort Moultrie in the ships and returned in the evening. In the afternoon, (*Tuesday, March 21*), the inhabitants and troops in town were surprised to see the ships quit their station near the fort and come up to the town.

Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d.—The ships were brought to the wharves and their guns taken out to be placed at the different forts round the town. The fortifications were carried on with vigour, and a new traverse work begun on the right of the lines above the town, to prevent the enemy's ships from enfilading them, in case they should get into Cooper river. A battery also was begun on the right to prevent the ships from lying in Cooper river.

P. S. Thursday evening.—N. B. The traverse was begun on Tuesday and has been carried on with great vigour and rapidity. It and the battery are both in great forwardness.

Friday, 24th March.—This day the term of service of the greater part of the North Carolina militia being expired, they marched homewards in the evening to the number of seven or eight hundred, or more. Very generous offers were made to induce them to stay longer, but without avail, excepting that 100 or 150 were prevailed upon to stay three months, for which service they were to receive a bounty of 100 dollars, 50 dollars a month and a good suit of clothes.—This day two of the enemy's galleys appeared in the mouth of Wappoo creek, opposite their battery.

Saturday and Sunday, 25th and 26th.—On Saturday evening a brig was sunk in the channel of Cooper river almost directly opposite the Exchange, being one of 7 or 8 that are to be sunk to obstruct the passage of the ships up the river.—The sea commanders with their crews were assigned to different forts. On Sunday evening a ship was sunk at a convenient distance from the brig.

Monday, March 27th.—In the forenoon a third ship was sunk, and the negroes were employed to fill another with brick-bats.—Accounts came to town of a skirmish between Col. Washington and the enemy's cavalry not far from Bacon's bridge, in which the former proved successful. A Colonel, a doctor, and seven privates were taken, and seven or eight killed and wounded. The Colonel had one man killed and one badly wounded. He was personally engaged for some minutes with the commander of the British horse, who, when he found the Colonel's dexterity in parrying his thrusts, suddenly turned his horse, gave him the spur, and so cleared himself. The English infantry was at so small a distance that the Colonel could not pursue!

Tuesday, March 28th.—In the forenoon an express arrived from Georgetown with the welcome account of the arrival of general Scott at that place with part of the Virginia troops that have been so long expected, which amount to 1500 men.—

Last night the officer on command at the post opposite Wappoo

discovered a number of brats going up the river, from which it is apprehended the enemy will soon appear on Charlestown neck. A number of wagons also, and many different corps of troops were seen in motion upwards, which seemed to indicate an intention to cross either at the ferry or lower down the river.

Wednesday, March 29th.—The enemy, it is said, have crossed Ashley river in three different places. A picket guard of our people was surprised, and out of five and twenty men only a lieutenant and three men escaped. Towards evening the general sent a messenger to order back some wagons loaded with public stores for Augusta, which a little before had passed by his permission. This gave a credibility to the report concerning the enemy's having crossed the river.

Last night an alarm was fired up at the town gates about 12 o'clock. The troops immediately manned the different lines and stood under arms about 2 hours when we were dismissed to barracks with orders to lie upon our arms, or at least to keep them at instant command. Some boats, it is said, were seen in the river near Wappoo, which gave occasion to the alarm.

Thursday, March 30th.—Early in the forenoon we were confirmed in the truth of the report concerning the enemy's having crossed the river. About 10 o'clock we were surprised to hear of their being on the neck advancing towards town at not more than three miles distance. The troops were all immediately under arms and a party of men marched out to meet them. There was some considerable skirmishing afterwards, and the enemy were driven back a little with the loss of a few men. A captain in one of the North Carolina regiments, a very brave officer, was killed by a shot from a field piece, and two or three privates of General Hogan's brigade wounded. Major Hyme received a slight wound in his cheek. Some time after a Hessian was killed with whom was found the Major's hat.

Friday, March 31st.—General Scott appeared upon the grand parade this morning. Some of his men are expected to be in town this evening or to-morrow.

The enemy are entrenching themselves a small distance above our lines. A deserter, I hear says that the three Generals Clinton, Cornwallis and Leslie are on the neck.

Saturday, April 1st.—Last night a deserter paddled himself over on a plank from James island. He was fired at by a number of Sentries, but fortunately escaped unhurt. He informs, it is said, that there is but one regiment on James' island, and part of a regiment at

Wappoo on the main, and that the whole army excepting these, are on the neck. Probably in consequence of this information, or perhaps from intelligence which is said to have been received the evening before, the two Charlestown battalions were ordered to march up to the lines, where they encamped in the evening on the right of all the other troops.

Sunday, April 2d—We were surprised early in the morning at the sight of the works thrown up by our neighbors during the night. We do not see any embrasures in them, and cannot tell whether they mean to cannonade or not. Some are apprehensive that they are only endeavoring to deceive us by the formidable appearance of their works, and that they will suddenly attack by storm before our reinforcements (which we are now sure are not far off) arrive to our assistance. A considerable party of horse have joined Gen. Huger.

Monday, April 3d—Another large breast-work or redoubt appeared this morning towards the left. A few cannon were fired at them during the day, and in the evening two or three shells.

Tuesday, April 4th—Daylight this morning exposed to our view a large redoubt on the high ground at Hamstead, much more formidable to us than either of the others, as it is nearer our lines and has a much greater command of them. Some pieces of our cannon were directed at it early, and continued firing every few minutes during the day, which obstructed their working and threw down some of the dirt. In the afternoon a party of men paraded to go out and demolish it, but a strong westerly wind preventing the ships going up, which were to assist in covering the men, they were obliged to defer it. The cannon that had been directed at it in the day have continued firing this evening, and will perhaps prevent them working much to-night.

Wednesday, April 5th—No addition appears to have been made to the enemy's works last night, owing perhaps to the continued discharge of cannon from our batteries which was kept up at small intervals during the night. This afternoon our batteries have not fired much. In the evening there was a considerable discharge of cannon on the left, and a few shot were fired from the enemy's fort at Wappoo or from the gallies. One of the shot struck a house near the centre of the town. This is the first of their firing except a few shot at a ship yesterday that went to annoy their work on the high ground at Hamstead.

Thursday, April 6th—The shot from the gallies struck in different parts of the town yesterday evening. A ball went through a kitchen loft in Hornbeck's alley, and fell with a slaunt into the next yard upon

a poor cat whom it cut into two parts. Three rats also were found dead near the place where it buried itself in the ground. The gallies have fired a few shot this morning.

Friday, April 7th—Last night there was a very considerable discharge of cannon upon the town from the gallies, which was attended with much more serious consequences than that of the night preceeding. A man was struck as he stood in his door in the middle part of the town, and died in about four hours. There were two or three horses also killed. No other damage was done except that some breaches and holes were made in several houses and walls. It is thought the firing of the gallies will be productive of one good effect, that is, that it will induce the people commonly called *skulkers* to go to the lines instead of sleeping at home in their beds. This afternoon we have received a fine reinforcement of men by the arrival of part of the Virginia line, some say 700, others 1200, together with 200 North Carolina militia. The Virginians made a most beautiful appearance as they marched up to the lines in the evening. Thirteen guns were fired soon after as a *feu de joye*, and huzzas echoed along the lines from Cooper to Ashley. This evening the bells have been ringing, and we are like to have a quiet night.

Saturday, April 8th—The galleys did not disturb us last night by firing upon the town. One of them that has a brass twenty-four pounder on her deck, which did the most mischief, was struck yesterday by a shot from one of our batteries, which obliged her to draw up into the creek. As soon as she was struck the men on board were seen to fall a pumping. During the night our neighbors on the neck have been employed in throwing up a line from their middle redoubt to the battery on their left.

This afternoon about 4 o'clock the enemy's shipping got under way, and a little after five they all anchored in the harbour before the town. Fort Moultrie fired upon them with all possible spirit as they sailed by successively, but with the advantage of a fine wind and a strong flood they passed without receiving much damage. The rear ship was seen to veer about and fall in towards the land on the other side of the fort; for what purpose we were at a loss to conceive.

Sunday, April 9th—The ship which was in the rear yesterday evening and was seen to fall behind the fort, we hear had her helm shot away, and was immediately driven ashore. Some time after she was seen on fire, and continued burning great part of the night. Her guns were heard to go off successively as she burnt, and above forty were counted.

It is said the shipping were a good deal shattered yesterday, and that they are mending the holes made by the shot of the fort. Our galleys are firing at them.

Monday, April 10th—Last night our enemies opened the battery upon the high ground on their left, and this morning they have discharged several shot at two of our ships in Cooper river. They have erected since yesterday a new battery not so far to their left as the one last mentioned. Our people are fortifying at Hobeau in order to have greater command of the river.

The ship that was burnt was not a man-of-war, as was supposed, but a transport with stores and clothing. Two pieces of cannon were carried down to the beach to fire upon her, which accounts for the guns heard in the night that were thought to be the guns of the ship going off successively as she burnt. The next day the people of the fort got some valuable plunder out of her hull.

Tuesday April 11th—Yesterday evening General Clinton sent in a flag demanding the town gates to be opened to him, or otherwise he should be under a necessity of using violence to obtain admittance. General Lincoln returned for answer, that we had a strong garrison in good spirits, and the place well fortified: that he expected violence and was prepared to oppose it.

It is said General Clinton has a greater number of men than is generally apprehended. But let his force be ever so great, it is to be hoped that, with the blessing of Providence, five thousand men are sufficient to resist it.

General Gadsden has been lately appointed Lieutenant Governor, and General Lincoln has advised that the Governor and three members of his council should withdraw from town to a place of security, that the state may not be without a head in case the town should fall.

General Lincoln's answer to Clinton's flag was in these words:—"Both duty and inclination lead me to defend the town to the last extremity."

Wednesday, April 12th—Three small vessels sailed by fort Moultrie to the fleet between ten and eleven o'clock. The fort fired briskly at them, but they kept at so great a distance that no balls were seen to strike them. Ten vessels, chiefly ships, are already sunk in the channel of Cooper river, and men are employed to-day in throwing stones into another for the same purpose.

Thursday, April 13th—Last night two grenadiers deserted from the enemy and came in over the marsh. They say that two regiments,

were brought over from James Island and Wappoo ; that a cannonade was to have been begun yesterday but they were not entirely ready.

This morning at 10 o'clock the enemy began to canonade the town and have continued firing almost incessantly during the day. They have also thrown a considerable number of bombs and carcasses. The houses near the lines have received a good deal of injury from the cannon balls. A nurse and a young child that was in her arms were both killed by a ball. Another women and two or three soldiers also have been killed. The bombs and carcasses have done no mischief, except that one of the latter set a house on fire. Two other houses were burnt, but by accident. Some negroes were burning pitch for preparing combustibles for a fire-ship or some other use, who when they heard the balls whistling near them left the house. The pitch boiling over took fire and communicated it instantly to the house.—Our lines are very little injured. One gun, I hear, had the trunnions shot away.

Friday, April 14th—There was but little firing of canon last night. To-day it has been renewed ; but not with half the violence of yesterday.

The enemy are throwing up a battery on James Island opposite to South bay. Cannon were seen on rafts upon the shore, supposed to have been taken out of the ships.

The enemy approached last night by a zigzag work to the distance of about two hundred yards from the lines. In that quarter there has been a good deal of firing with musquetry and rifles. No mischief has been done by their firing except wounding one man. There have been two men killed to-day, one by a cannon ball and the other by a bomb. Some persons have very narrowly escaped both yesterday and to-day. A shell fell between two men that were lying between three or four feet apart. It covered them with dirt as it burst, but hurt none of them.

Saturday, April 15th—The enemy's line of approach is considerably advanced this morning, and the Hessians and our troops are firing at each other with rifles and musquets.—The cannonade is continued to-day much as yesterday. A number of bombs and some carcasses have been thrown into town but have done no harm. There is a report to-day of General Huger's horse being surprised by a body of men led by a negro through a swamp that was deemed impassable ; and that a thousand picked men of the enemy's light infantry and grenadiers commanded by Colonel Webster, have marched from the English camp up towards Strawberry.—This evening an-

other vessel, a brig, was sunk in the channel of Cooper river, which makes eleven in all, extending at different distances from a marsh in the middle of the river to almost within a stone's throw of the wharf. There is another channel between this marsh and the opposite shore through which nothing but small vessels can pass.

Sunday, April 16th—Four or five shots were fired yesterday from the battery opposite the town on James island, and to-day a number have been thrown into different parts of the town.—The enemy have worked themselves almost to the canal, which is not above a hundred yards from the lines on the right, where their line of approach is.

Monday, April 17th—The enemy have done a greater piece of work last night than in any night before, in making a new line of approach to the left of the town gates, which they have extended to within musquet shot of our lines. A smart cannonade was kept up the greater part of the night, and a great many shells thrown. Near twenty were counted in the air at one time. It is wonderful that such a great number of shells as have fallen within our lines, and upon every part of town near the lines, should have done so little mischief. Several have burst within a few feet of people without hurting them. I have heard of but one or two being killed by them. The most of those few who have been killed since the batteries were opened, were killed by cannon balls.

Tuesday, April 18th—There was no firing of cannon last night, except a gun now and then, just sufficient to keep the garrison from being too deeply oppressed with sleep. The enemy have thrown up a line of communication between their two lines of approach.

Accounts are brought to town of 17 of Gen'l Huger's men being killed and wounded and above 30 taken prisoners with 70 horses.

We have had no certain accounts of the progress of the party under Col. Webster. It is thought their view is to round and take possession of the ground opposite town, in order to command Cooper river and cut off our communication with the country. There are reports of their being already within 15 or 16 miles of town on that side. Col. Laurens is gone out with a detachment of picked men to counteract them.

Wednesday, April 19th—The enemy are seen this morning on the other side of Cooper river, and some firing has been heard over that way. General Scott went over yesterday evening with a reinforcement of a hundred men. He has under his command, it is said, a thousand or eleven hundred men, continentals and militia together.

Thursday, April 20th—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock,

three gallies passed from Wappoo through a very hot line of fire from the batteries and the guns planted along South bay. There was very little wind to assist the tide in conveying them down, notwithstanding which it could not be seen that they received much damage, though the light of the moon rendered them plainly visible. They are lying by the ships to-day, but it is expected they will take their station in Hog island creek to co-operate with the party that is on the other side of Cooper river. It is affirmed that that party was repulsed by our troops yesterday.

* * * * *

MEMBERS ELECTED

MAY 27TH, 1847.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. John Croes, <i>Keyport.</i>	Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, <i>Burlington.</i>
John R. Davidson, <i>Newark.</i>	Denning Duer, <i>Hoboken.</i>
	Stephen R. Grover, <i>Newark.</i>
Benjamin P. Howell, M. D., <i>Woodburg.</i>	Henry S. Hoyt, <i>Morristown.</i>
	Thomas W. Ivins, <i>New Egypt, Monmouth Co.</i>
Louis Mallard, <i>Bordentown.</i>	John Adolph Mallaird, <i>Bordentown.</i>
	Ephraim Marsh, <i>Schuylers Mountain.</i>
	William A. Newell, M. D., <i>Allentown.</i>
	Joseph Porter, <i>Camden Co.</i>
Edward Robins, <i>Bordentown.</i>	Martin Jacob Ryerson, <i>Passaic Co.</i>
James Spear, <i>Passaic Co.</i>	Dilwyn Smith, <i>Burlington.</i>
	R. M. Smith, <i>Hightstown.</i>
	Isaac Toy, <i>Sinnaminson, Burlington Co.</i>
J. D. Vermilye, <i>Newark.</i>	Beach Vanderpool, <i>Newark.</i>

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Alexander Hamilton, Esq., *St. Louis, Mo.* William F. Oakey, *New York.*

HONORARY MEMBER.

Rev. William Cogswell, D. D., *Boston, Mass.*

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED MAY 27TH, 1847.

From Mr. Wm. C. Gilman, of New York—"The Uncas Monument," a paper printed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a Monument at Norwich, Conn., July 4th, 1842.

A number of Pamphlets and Documents, political and statistical.

A Lithographic Portrait of the Rev. Wm. Nevius, D. D.

Eighty-eight numbers of the Missionary Herald.

From Hon. George Sykes—Maps of New Haven Harbor and Little Egg Harbor, by U. S. Coast Survey.

From the Maryland Hist. Society—Newspaper Report of the Proceedings of the Society, at the Annual Meeting, Feb'y 4, 1847.

Memoir of Major Saml. Ringgold, U. S. A., read before the Society by James Wynne, M. D.

From the Pennsylvania Hist. Society—The Bulletin of the Society, (No. 8 of Vol. I.) containing papers relating to the Battle of Brandywine.

From the American Philosophical Society—The Transactions of the Society, Vol. IX.

Proceedings of the Society from May 1843 to June 1846 (Nos. 27—35.)

From the Kentucky Hist. Society—An Address before the Kentucky Agricultural Society by Hon. Chilton Allen.

Review of the present condition of the State Penitentiary of Kentucky, by Miss D. L. Dix.

Memorial to the Legislature of Kentucky by the Hist. Society in relation to the Geological Survey of the State.

From the Maine Hist. Society—The Collections of the Society, Vol. I.

From the Author—Observations on the Magnetic Dip on the South Western, North Eastern, and Northern frontiers of the United States in 1840, 1841, 1843, 1844 and 1845, by Major James D. Graham, U. S. Top. Engineers.

From M. James W. Wall—Considerations on the measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies, 1774.

Programme of exercises at Commencement of Philadelphia College, May, 1765.

A similar Programme for Commencement of Princeton College, October, 1764.

From Mr. Alex. B. Thompson, of New York—Original Diary of Mr. Samuel Baldwin, of Newark, kept at Charleston, S. C., from March 20th to April 20th, 1780, while the city was besieged by the British army.

From the State—Revised Statutes of New Jersey, 1847.

From Mr. O. W. Morris, of N. Y. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Reports of the Institution for the years 1827, '29, '30, '31, '34 to '46 inclusive, 15 years.

Mr. Peet's tour through Central and Western New York in 1844, with a number of deaf mute Pupils.

A Review of Messrs. Weld's & Day's Reports on the Education of Deaf Mutes, from the American Review.

Observations on the Education of Deaf Mutes, from the North American Review.

From Hon. Daniel Haines—Original draft of a letter from the Committee of Observation for Elizabethtown to the Continental Congress relative to the ship Blue Mountain Valley, captured by Lord Stirling.

Copy of the letter from the Committee of Hartford, Conn., to the Committee of New York, announcing the commencement of hostilities at Boston, 1775—and by the Committee of New York transmitted to the Committees of New Jersey.

From Major James D. Graham, U. S. A.—A revised and corrected copy of Mr. Webster's Vindication of the "Washington Treaty."

From the New England Historical and Genealogical Society—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, for January and April, 1847, edited by Rev. Wm. Cogswell, D. D., published under the direction of the Society.

The Circular, Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

From Sam'l G. Drake, Esq., of Boston—The Massachusetts Directory for 1835.

A Defence of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina, by J. S. Jones.

Tragedies of the Wilderness, or Narratives of Captives among the Indians, by S. G. Drake.

History of Rehoboth, Bristol Co., Massachusetts, by Leonard Bliss, Jr.

Catalogue of the Library of the late Hon. John Pickering, of Mass.

Catalogue of the Library of S. G. Drake, of Boston.

Several interesting Pamphlets.

From Mr. Kearney Warren—THE ORIGINAL DRAFT on parchment of the "FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONS," sent to the Province in 1683 by the Twenty-four Proprietaries, and bearing the signatures of most of them.

From Mr. S. Alofsen—A large drawing of the Seal of the Society, properly emblazoned and handsomely framed.

From Mr. Lucius D. Baldwin—The Journal of his grandfather, Major Wm. Could (afterward General) during what is generally known as the "Whiskey Insurrection" in Pennsylvania in 1794, with the Regimental and Brigade orders.

Neville's Laws, Vol. I., formerly belonging to Col. Peter Schuyler, and containing his autograph.

From Mr. Matthias W. Day—Observations on the importance of the American Revolution, 1774.

Three volumes of the New Jersey State Gazette.

From Rev. Dr. Murray—Two old Documents of dates 1684 and 1723-4.

Volume 1st of the Christian's, Scholar's, and Farmer's Magazine published at Elizabethtown, April and May, 1784.

From L. A. Smith, M. D.—The Annual Register for 1792.

"The Spirit of Liberty," by Junius Junior, 1770.

A letter book of Wm. Peartree Smith, 1781-83, containing also Laws and Ordinances of the Borough of Elizabeth, 1760, and a copy of the Charter of the Borough, 1739.

From Col. Robt. G. Johnson—Original Translations of the Records of the Swedish Church at Penns Neck.

From Mr. Daniel Dodd, Jr.—An original Indenture of Apprenticeship, 1713.

From Mr. Littleton White—An original paper, containing Revolutionary Incidents of Shrewsbury.

"Poor Richard Improved," or an Almanac for 1751.

The New Jersey Gazette, for Dec. 9, 1782.

Rateables for the township of Freehold, with the assessment for the support of the Poor, for the year 1776.

From Mrs. Jonathan T. Forman—Gov. Livingston's Pardon to Henry Sellers, who was sentenced to be hung, 1781.

Gen. David Forman's order to Capt. Walton to bury with the

honors of war in the old church yard, Dr. N. Scudder, who was killed in action with the enemy near Black Point, Monmouth county, October 16, 1781.

From Mr. James I. Conover, Inlaystown—A Massachusetts "Pine Tree Shilling," 1652.

From Mr. E. H. Vanuxem, Shrewsbury—"Conductor Generalis," or the office, duty and authority of Justices of the Peace, High Sheriffs, &c. &c. &c., by James Parker, printed at Woodbridge, in New Jersey, 1764.

From John L. Sibley, A. B., of Cambridge—Catalogues of Harvard University, 1845, '46, '47.